

EBAN LISTENS AS GENERAL BENNIKE
REPORTS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Picture shows Israel's Ambassador Eban and Major - General Dayan, Israel Army Chief of Operations, listening as General Benniike reports to the Security Council on Israel-Arab border tension.—A.P. Photo

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THE WEEK

WHY IS BEN-GURION RESIGNING?

IN JERUSALEM on Monday night, Premier Ben-Gurion informed his Party, the Mapai Executive, in a ten-minute speech that he proposed to retire from the Government and active Party politics.

IN TEL AVIV on Wednesday evening, the 130 members of Mapai's Central Committee met to consider the situation. It decided to address a unanimous appeal to Premier Ben-Gurion asking him to reconsider his decision and to withdraw his resignation. The meeting was then adjourned until Sunday to await the Premier's final decision before taking any further steps.

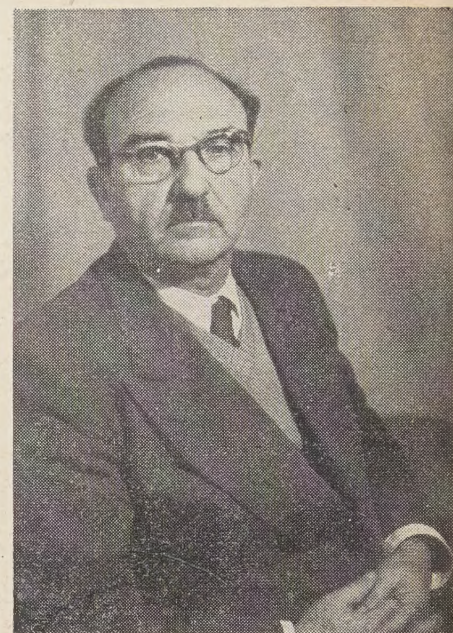
THE SECURITY COUNCIL adjourned the Border discussion after hearing General Benniike's full report (see page 10) and after members had put many questions to the General. He gave no oral replies but promised written answers for the next meeting. This was fixed for last Wednesday, but was later cancelled and again adjourned. The Council also began to consider the Syrian complaint about the Jordan diversion.

IN THE UNITED STATES local and by-elections resulted in considerable losses by Republicans. In New York, the Republican candidate for the mayoralty, a Jew, was defeated.

MORDECAI OREN, the Mapam emissary, has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by a Czechoslovak People's Court after a secret trial. A second Israeli, Shimon Ornstein, a former employee of the Israel Legation received a life sentence.

THE ISRAEL AMBASSADOR had his first meeting with the Foreign Secretary since Mr. Eden's illness on Monday evening. A general tour d'horizon of the Middle East with particular reference to Israel appears to have been the central subject.

IN AMMAN, the Jordan Premier read the King's speech at the opening of the new session of Parliament. "We shall not make any concessions whatsoever concerning the rights of refugees from Palestine," he declared. Jordan's policy was "No peace with Israel." No settlement



Levi Eshkol—Mapai's choice for Prime Minister?

was possible which did not fulfil Arab aims. In Cairo the revolutionary leaders counselled patience.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S Special envoy, Mr. Eric Johnston, is completing his Middle East tour and is due to report results to the President. Reports from Beirut said that he had offered substantial U.S. economic aid to the Lebanon, if the Lebanese Government would agree to participate in the U.N.-Jordan Valley development plan. Meanwhile, the Israel Government announced on Tuesday that work on the Jordan diversion canal—outside the demilitarised zone—would continue. Seven hundred men had been engaged and it would take two years to dig the seven miles of canal.

IN REHOVOT, the Weizmann Memorial Centre was dedicated by Sir Simon Marks; in London and throughout the world memorial services and meetings were held to commemorate the first anniversary of President Weizmann's death.

DR. WERNER SENATOR, Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Hebrew University died suddenly on Monday night while in the U.S. He was 57. The death also occurred in Jerusalem of Zvi ben Reuben Shimshi, President Ben-Zvi's 91 year old father.

BEN-GURION AND MAPAI

GENERAL ZIONISTS ELECTION TEMPTATION

In a ten-minute speech to the Mapai Political Committee, which met in the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem on Monday night, Premier Ben-Gurion for the first time officially announced his intention of resigning from his post as Premier and Defence Minister. He thus brought to an end weeks of anxious speculation. The reasons given by Ben-Gurion for this step were all personal: he claimed excessive fatigue—a claim hardly borne out by his fit and healthy appearance, *cables our Jerusalem correspondent, David Kimche.*

Nearly every member of the twenty-seven-strong Mapai committee had something to say in the ensuing debate. It was opened by Foreign Minister Sharett who implored the Premier not to resign. He outlined the effect his resignation would most likely have on the Party, the Government and the State, and on the world at large. Ben-Gurion was unmoved.

Eshkol as successor? : No intimation was given of the actual date on which the resignation will become effective.

It is believed the Premier will remain in office until the present crisis in Israel's foreign relations recedes and until the continuation of a stable coalition is guaranteed. The Mapai leader's position was discussed by the Party's highest body, the 130-man Central Committee on Wednesday evening when the question of a successor was the central issue.

Finance Minister Levy Eshkol is considered the most likely candidate; he has the trade unions behind him, and his candidature is supported by Ben-Gurion and other party leaders. His chances are enhanced by the fact that Sharett, the other leading candidate, has been less in the running for the Party leadership lately. Pinkhas Lavon is the favoured candidate for the Defence Ministry, a change which may be accompanied by a considerable reshuffle of the security organisations.

Can General Zionists resist temptation? : Much depends on the reaction of the General Zionists to the new situation. They realise that should Mapai go to the polls without the magnetic leadership of Ben-Gurion, it would probably lose a considerable number of seats. The temptation therefore to force an election is great.

The General Zionist leader Perez Bernstein hinted at this when he said at



Ben-Gurion on the eve of resignation with American and British leaders. On his right: Sharett, Mrs. Ben-Gurion and Eshkol.

the weekend that the internal coalition position may change if Ben-Gurion withdraws. "Elections may be held soon and then we can gain power," he said. It is realised, however, that elections would be harmful in the present situation and most papers, especially *Haaretz* have appealed to the General Zionists not to force the issue.

Bernstein's conditions: If the General Zionists do not resign, it is presumed they will demand further concessions from Mapai, such as Deputy Premiers and the control of the foreign currency allocations, at present under Eshkol's control. In the meantime the Coalition Parties are holding urgent consultations and conferences in Jerusalem, but no indication of their stand is being given before the Mapai Central Committee completes discussions.

No constitutional problem will arise if the Coalition holds together. The real question therefore is not a constitutional but a political one: can the Coalition hold together without Ben-Gurion?

PUBLIC REACTIONS

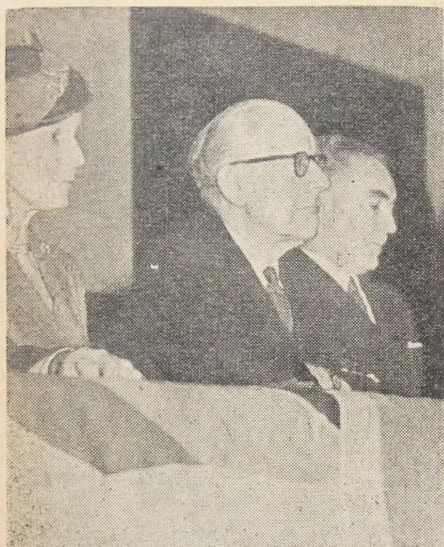
Ben-Gurion's motives: Commenting on the reasons underlying Ben-Gurion's move, the independent *Haaretz* claims that the main cause is the gradual disappearance of the pioneering idealism in the country and the corresponding emphasis on economic problems which, according to the article, Ben-Gurion believed could be overcome only by such idealism. His choice of a home at Sdeh Boker is considered a symbol both in that the settlement is non-party and non-movement and its

location is in the deep south.

The Premier's announcement came at a time when the country is still in the throes of the crisis in foreign relations. Israel's position was pungently summed up by Lavon in a speech at *Ikhud Ha-kibbutzim* Convention when he categorically rejected the U.N. water scheme and declared that Israel would never surrender to American political and economic pressure, nor surrender the right to develop its country.

Lavon's indiscretion? : His speech, though strongly criticised as being undiplomatic, largely reflected the mood of the country which since the Quibya affair has shown much greater determination and self-confidence. The only Party, apart from the Communists, to condemn the Quibya attack was Mapam which called on the country to preserve the purity of Jewish arms; but even there the decision was taken in opposition of the *Ahdut Ha'avoda* faction. The general feeling in the country is that Quibya was an unavoidable evil, made necessary by the continuation of an unworkable Armistice Agreement.

Oren shock: News of Oren's imprisonment has increased the feeling of isolation; the news has caused consternation in Mapam where it had been hoped that Oren would be released in view of improved diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. "Oren is innocent and we demand that socialist justice be implemented" is the reaction of *Al Hamishmar*. News may strengthen the moderates in the party who have been demanding that Mapam enter the coalition with a minimum of conditions, to give the Government a national character.



Dr. Edith Summerskill, Col. Walter Elliot and Ambassador Elath.

LONDON

WEIZMANN MEMORIAL MEETING

By education and inclination a scientist, Weizmann remained first and foremost a believer in those spiritual and moral values without which no society can justify its existence, Israel Ambassador Eliahu Elath said at a large Zionist Federation memorial meeting at Friends' House to mark the first anniversary of President Weizmann's death.

In his conception of Zionism there was no narrow nationalism, nor a hint of the idea that statehood was merely a political solution for Jewish homelessness; he believed that these would be the means whereby Jewish ethics and traditions might regain their universal character.

Weizmann had a life-long belief in the necessity of an understanding with the Arab world, the Ambassador said, citing his agreement with Feisal.

"We must strive for a return to the Weizmann-Feisal agreement" and to the great days of fruitful and harmonious co-operation between Jews and Arabs in Spain and elsewhere, he said, adding:

"Because we seek these things, my Government welcomes today the idea for the joint use of water resources along our borders, in the hope that inter-dependence in this field may lead to understanding in wider economic fields, and eventually to peace."

"Women Denied Rights" — Edith Summerskill: Dr. Edith Summerskill spoke of Weizmann's life-long battle against prejudices and intolerance—"two giants who are by no means dead."

"He was never a yes-man," she said "I have been reading his speeches during

the past few weeks and I notice he often disagreed with his colleagues. He criticised the official Zionists for preferring the way of least resistance when a difficult thing had to be done."

Dr. Summerskill then strongly criticised the status of women in Israel.

"While Israel has put on the statute book great measures of legislation, there are still laws that discriminate against my sex," she declared. "I refer to the marriage laws."

A World Figure: Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the Zionist Federation, spoke of Weizmann's scientific humanism, his political struggles and his undeviating integrity.

Weizmann was the noble figure representative of the Jewish people among the notable personalities of the world, said Mr. Walter Elliot, recalling many of the incidents in his own long friendship with the late President.

Weizmann Extensively Quoted: Mr. Janus Cohen, Zionist Federation Chairman, quoted extensively from Dr. Weizmann's writings and speeches to illustrate his role in Zionism as a teacher, guide and leader.

Excerpts from the writings of "our revered leader" were also given in an impassioned address by the Reverend J. K. Goldbloom, who spoke in Yiddish of Weizmann's warm affection for the Jews of the East End, and the love they returned him. Rev. Goldbloom was congratulated on his 81st birthday.

Dr. S. A. Miller analysed Weizmann's two essential requirements for a Jewish State—its sovereignty and viability.

PRAGUE

OREN'S SENTENCE FOR "SUBVERSION"

Silence over the fate of Mordechai Oren, the Israel Mapam leader held under arrest in Prague since December, 1951, was abruptly broken this week. The Israel Foreign Ministry said that its Legation in Prague had been officially informed that Oren had been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment on October 9, and another Israeli Shimon Ornstein, to life imprisonment, on August 7.

News of the sentences were communicated to the Israel Legation in Prague by the Czech Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Gertruda Sikaminova-Cakotova, on October 30. She said they had been found guilty of treason and espionage.

Oren was said to have confessed to being Slansky's accomplice and an "agent of imperialism."

An Israel spokesman said on Monday that the Chargé d'Affaires in Prague, as recently as August 21, had been assured by the Czech Foreign Minister that "there was no change in the position of the prisoners."

"It now appears," the spokesman commented, "that this assurance was given about a fortnight after Ornstein had been sentenced."

Mapam Statement: Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, Mapam leader, issued a statement in New York on Tuesday repudiating the charges against Oren and describing his sentence as "an obvious and severe miscarriage of justice."



Sir Simon Marks opens Rehovot Weizmann Centre Ceremony.

EGYPT

THE TRIUMVIRATE

At a time when Egypt is struggling manfully to stand on her own feet again, it is fortunate that her leaders should display that rare virtue of which Abu Said Al Kharraz, one of the best known of the Baghdad school of Sufis, said long ago: "Patience consists in enduring what the soul abominates," reports Robert Gee, our special Middle East correspondent.

When the Jordanian newspaper *Al Jihad* rang up Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo in the midst of the passion sweeping across the Middle East over the Quibya attack, he pleaded for abstention from "vain threats" although, as he is reported to have said, "the disaster which had overtaken the Jordanian village of Quibya left in our souls a feeling of disgust."

A few days later, the crucial meeting of October 21 between the British and the Egyptian side in the informal talks on the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone ended in an impasse. Again patience prevailed.

The Silver Lining: The Egyptian economy has emerged from the chaos which it inherited from the Wafd. It has begun a steady recovery. On October 8 Dr. El Emary, Egypt's Finance Minister, estimated the free sterling balances at £18 millions and dollar balances at £20 million. Internal revenue had exceeded austerity estimates by several millions.

General Neguib's "grow more wheat and less cotton" policy brought its first fruit.

The cotton harvest was cut to 6,056,000 kantars by September, compared with almost ten million kantars last year. Unsold cotton stocks were reduced to 9,498,605 kantars from over 12 million kantars last year.

On the other hand, with more than eight million acres added to the wheat-growing area since 1950, Egypt's wheat harvest is estimated to yield 1,375,000 tons in the 1953/54 season, or 287,000 tons more than last year.

Promising development:

- ¶ The come-back of Great Britain to the Egyptian market last month was good news to business men;
- ¶ After painstaking efforts Egyptian cotton exports are no longer dependent on one main customer—there are now 62, with France at the top of the list;

Foreign Capital needed: But, there

are darker tones in the picture. There is a limit to cotton land that can be turned over to wheat cultivation without impairing cotton growing. And now that all available funds have been earmarked to the last pound for secondary projects there is no money for major schemes which alone can put the country on its



General Amer—rising in the revolutionary hierarchy.

feet. The only one way out is said to be "to follow Israel's example": reclamation of the desert and more capital from abroad.

Tighter Grip: Last month also the Revolutionary Council secured a tighter grip on the administration by introducing two more of its members into the Cabinet. The effect was felt immediately particularly in the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs (they have rather a poor repute in Egypt) where Wing Commander Gamal Salem, the new Minister, charged like a bulldozer through the departments securing within 24 hours reports that usually take weeks to pass through the usual "channels."

Drastic Judgments: Meanwhile the Revolutionary Tribunal is adding almost daily new verdicts to an already imposing record of work.

On November 1, exactly one month after the first case was closed, the position was as follows:

Out of a total of 34 known cases due for hearing before the Tribunal, 22 had been examined. Four men, no one had ever heard of, were sentenced to death

for treason, and executed. Two men had their death sentences commuted to long term imprisonment; eleven were jailed and five were either acquitted or received verdicts tantamount to an acquittal.

Judges differ: The sharp reaction with which the Arab World received the sentence of death passed by the Tribunal on Ibrahim Abdel Hadi, the former Saadist Leader, saved his life and put members of the Revolutionary Council at variance with each other on whether the sentence should be approved or commuted.

Constitutional straws: Meanwhile there have been straws in the wind that the three year transition period may become rather more chronic than at first expected. The Commission drafting a new Constitution under the able chairmanship of Aly Maher has apparently devoted much of its time to the deletion of paragraphs vesting excessive powers in the President of the Republic and in the Cabinet.

Asked about the future government Major Salah Salem retorted to *Al Ahram* recently: "And why should you worry what will happen after the three years period is over?"

RIVALRY OR PROMOTIONS?

It needs no deep insight to realize that the events which came to a head in October were bound to influence profoundly not only the behaviour but also the very structure of the Revolutionary Council.

Time has proved conclusively that the Council is not an inert caucus of rigidly graded internal hierarchy. The passion of these men for their job precludes stagnation.

Promotions: Three men within the Council have worked their way upwards: General (formerly Major) Abdel Hakim Amer who made a spectacular climb from the eighth to the fourth place of importance, Major Salah Salem and Major Khaled Mohieddin.

They unsaddled Wing Commander Abdel Latif El Baghdadi, Colonel Hussein El Shafei and Major Kemal El Din Hussein. This was unavoidable but the position is by no means permanent. Colonel El Shafei is again on the move.

But the most important thing which this movement revealed (evidenced by signatures on documents issued by the Council in the past four months) is the fact that the Council has a hard crust—the solid Triumvirate of Neguib, Nasser and Wing Commander Gamal Salem. As long as they hold together so will the new Egypt.

GREAT BRITAIN

ANGLO-ISRAEL RELATIONS

HOME SECRETARY ON BORDER INCIDENTS

The Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, touched on the recent border incidents in Israel when he spoke at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Israel Association in London on Monday. He hoped that ways would be found "to eliminate from our relations such disturbing factors as recent border incidents which have deepened the estrangement between Israel and its Arab neighbours," he said.

Discussing the "wholly admirable" object of the Anglo-Israel Association which was one of promoting friendly relations between Britain and Israel, the Home Secretary said that friendship and an avoidance of misunderstanding called for the widest exchange of information and knowledge.

Anything which served to increase awareness of each other's problems, difficulties and achievements was a step in the right direction. By the circulation of factual information and publications, by lectures and the help they gave to visitors from Israel, the Anglo-Israel Association did much to help people in Britain to understand and appreciate the significance of what was being done in Israel.

These Impressed Me: Sir David Maxwell Fyfe listed as things that had impressed him about the growth and development of Israel:

- ¶ The absorption of 700,000 people of many nationalities in a short space of time;
- ¶ the great efforts made to reclaim waste lands, such as the Negev;
- ¶ the high standards achieved in health, research and education.

He spoke of the unique position in international affairs held by Israel in view of its links with the Diaspora; of how well the democratic institutions flourished in Israel; of the "happy inspiration" of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest.

Elath—Outline of Political Situation: The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, also discussed the border situation and outlined the "organised, systematic infiltration" by Arabs across the borders, with its resultant loss of life and destruction of property. He also referred to the economic boycott, the Suez blockade

and Arab non-co-operation with Israel on international and regional organs.

"We welcome the fact that the Security Council is now dealing with this problem in its wider context," the Ambassador said, adding that it was hoped the Council would not be deflected by recent Israel-Jordan border incidents and the present tension "from those major issues which can find their permanent solution only in real peace," or from strengthening the existing armistice agreements by close co-operation at every level between Israel and the Arabs.

But Israel, seeking peace and co-operation, was ready if necessary to defend the integrity of her frontiers, Mr. Elath warned, and the people would stand as firmly behind the Government in defending the country's integrity and legitimate interests as in negotiating a mutually agreeable and constructive peace.

Mr. Elath also spoke of the moral and ethical links between Britain and Israel, their mutual love of justice, and "our common stiff-neckedness."

Peace Obstacles—Refugees: Sir Robert Boothby said that Israel's future rested on Middle East peace and one of the

main obstacles was the wretched refugee camps. It was a responsibility of the Western world.

The Marquess of Reading also spoke and Mr. S. S. Hammersley was in the chair.

MACCABI STADIUM DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT OPENING

In brilliant autumn sunshine thousands of London Jewish schoolchildren, together with children from schools in North-West London, cheered H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh on Thursday of last week when he opened the new running track at the Hendon Maccabi Stadium.

The route of the Royal drive, past Hendon Central and along the Watford Way, was lined by sightseers as the Duke's car made its way to the Stadium already packed with boisterous children and representatives of the Anglo-Jewish community and local civic dignitaries.

On arrival Prince Phillip was received by Lord Latham, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, and a committee headed by the Chief Rabbi, Pierre Gildesgame, Chairman of the Maccabi Union and the Mayor of Hendon. A Jewish Lads Brigade guard-of-honour saluted him.

Prince Congratulates Maccabi: Before cutting the tape and declaring the track open, Prince Phillip spoke of the serious shortage of cinder tracks in Britain and congratulated Maccabi on setting a good example to other sports organisations in the country.

There were only 100 cinder tracks in Britain and a further 225 were needed, he said.

A programme of sporting events and tableaux followed which, at the express wish of the Duke, represented the ordinary activities of schools and clubs which used the facilities of the Maccabi Stadium. Pupils of the Hasmonean Grammar Schools also gave an exhibition of Morris dancing to music by the Metropolitan Police Band.

"Welcome Home" Parade: A "welcome home" to the British Maccabiah team was another feature of the programme. The athletes who went to Israel for the Maccabiah marched round the track headed by Angela Buxton, who won the women's tennis singles championship, and Max Berman, who led the team on its tour.



The Duke of Edinburgh with Mr. Jack Steinberg, Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the new Maccabi running track at Hendon.



Mrs. Brodie, the Chief Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie, Mr. Pierre Gildesgame and Dr. A. Cohen (back row) at the opening of the track.

Pierre Gildesgame presented the Duke of Edinburgh with a commemorative gift of a traditional Passover plate, made by Israel craftsmen.

Before the ceremony of cutting the tape was carried out, the Chief Rabbi dedicated the new running track "to the worthy purpose of outdoor sporting activities, friendly rivalries in athletic prowess, clean and healthy living and good fellowship."

A survey of Maccabi aims and activities was given by Jack Steinberg, who pointed out that the Stadium was open not only to members of Maccabi, but also to outside youth groups in North-West London.

WEIZMANN MEMORIAL SERVICE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS UNVEILED

The acts of Israel and its people must be measured by standards of humanity and justice, even though these had rarely been exercised towards the Jews, said the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Brodie, when giving the address at a service at St. John's Wood Synagogue to commemorate the first *Yahrzeit* of the late President Weizmann.

The occasion was marked by the unveiling of three stained glass windows to honour the memory of Theodor Herzl, Mordecai Eliash, first Israel Minister to Great Britain, and Chaim Weizmann.

During the months since the death of President Weizmann, there had been great cause to remember the benefits he had conferred on Israel, added Dr. Brodie. But there had also been developments "which have caused us, and still cause us, great anxiety," he continued. At such a time Weizmann's wisdom and guidance were needed more than ever.

The memorial windows, which symbolise the Festival of the New Moon, were unveiled by the Reverend J. K. Goldbloom. Ambassador Elath opened the Ark for the recital of the *El Male Rachamim*.

ISRAEL

WEIZMANN MEMORIAL WEEK

Countrywide ceremonial to mark the first anniversary of the death of President Chaim Weizmann began in Israel at 1 p.m. on Thursday of last week with a service in the Synagogue on Mount Zion, when a reading was given from the late President's *Sefer Torah*.

The service inaugurated "Weizmann Week" not only in Israel, but throughout the world. In Israel, the commemoration covered all the aspects of public and social life.

Film of Weizmann's Life: Cinemas showed a documentary film of highlights in President Weizmann's life; the Weizmann home and grounds in Rehovot were dedicated as a permanent national memorial, "Yad Chaim Weizmann"; on Monday, 3,000 schoolchildren made a pilgrimage to the Weizmann shrine and were addressed by the former Minister of Education, Zalman Shazar; the Israel radio relayed a series of special broadcasts throughout the week, including readings from Weizmann's writings, a talk by Mrs. Vera Weizmann, and the broadcast of a memorial meeting addressed by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and the two Jewish Agency leaders, Berl Locker and Nahum Goldmann.

A week of scientific lectures by world famous scientists was also held, and the Knesset held a special memorial session.

A National Shrine: "Yad Chaim Weizmann," the national memorial, is to consist of the area surrounding the Weizmann home, the late President's

tomb, over which a monumental chamber will be erected, and the Weizmann Science Institute at Rehovot.

In addition 78 scholarships for young scientists (one for each year of Chaim Weizmann's life) are to be granted.

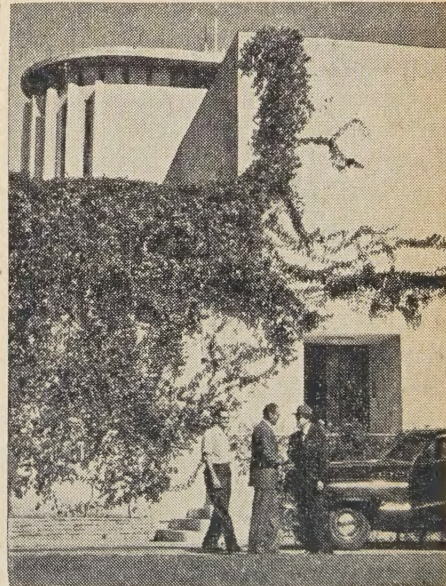
The full project will take seven years to complete and, although no appeals for funds abroad have been made, many prominent Jews have said they wish to contribute to the Memorial. Among them are Sir Simon Marks and Mr. Isaac Wolfson, who have given £175,000 each, and Baron James de Rothschild, who has donated £140,000.

Simon Marks' Tribute: The formal dedication ceremony of "Yad Chaim Weizmann" was opened by Sir Simon Marks who said that Weizmann had often declared that Israel must be a moral, social and intellectual force which will make its contribution to knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

Mrs. Vera Weizmann then formally opened the new road to her husband's tomb and Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion unveiled the name-plate at the entrance to the road. 500 Rehovot children in procession lit torches at a flame brought from the birthplace of the Maccabees.

President Ben-Zvi delivered the memorial oration.

Emissary to the Gentiles: Last Friday, Premier Ben-Gurion addressed a memorial meeting of Cabinet Ministers and leading citizens. He told them that Weizmann had been "the greatest Jewish emissary to the Gentile world," a man of moderation and compromise, but one who could be forceful and aggressive with the outside world.



Weizmann's home at Rehovot is being turned into a national centre

COMMENT

BASES OF FRIENDSHIP

Ambassador Elath's declaration on behalf of the Israel Government which he made on Monday evening at the banquet of the Anglo-Israel Association has deservedly received world-wide attention. He told a representative audience that included the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, the Foreign Under-Secretary, Lord Reading, and the leader of the Liberal Party, that

"we do not for a moment forget that the stability and normal development of our State depend on our ability not only to solve our internal problems, but also to reach a settlement with our neighbours. To them our hand is always stretched out to seek understanding and a just and honourable peace."

But one has only to read the long and sombre Report from New York, which will be found on later pages, on the prevailing conditions on Israel's frontiers, to realise that the way ahead towards a peace settlement is still encumbered by many serious obstacles; and recent events have contributed little to remove them.

It is against this background that particular attention should be given by all concerned with the well-being of Israel to a serious warning uttered by Mr. Elath in the course of his remarks. True friendship between nations, he said, needs a more solid foundation than mere opportunist advantage; it needed a real and deep identity of ideals and interests.



This is a useful standard with which we might measure recent developments concerning Israel in Washington. First the sudden holding up of aid for Israel on rather unconvincing grounds, and a short time afterwards the restoration of the cut amidst a chorus of cynical press comment. Were these actions the result of real and deep identity of interests, or were they the consequences of opportunist and ephemeral considerations? Opinions varied. But a country like Israel cannot afford to have illusions on this score.

The *Manchester Guardian's* Washington Correspondent tried to explain the situation in terms of mutual American-Israel interests.

But he was disowned the following day by the paper's star correspondent in New York, Alastair Cooke, who explained with some gusto the close connection between President Eisenhower's decision to restore aid to Israel, and "the already poor chances of Mr. Riegelman," the Republican candidate for the New York mayoralty. That evening this was followed by a broadcast relayed by the B.B.C. from Washington by one of America's most

responsible commentators, Joseph Harsch. He offered the additional information that Republican Party leaders had informed Secretary Dulles that the Administration's unfriendly policy towards Israel would cost the Republicans six Senate seats and their Senate majority, and that therefore President Eisenhower had with marked distaste bowed to the inevitable.

The *Washington Post*, almost alone, tried to introduce some perspective into this inquest on American foreign policy. The United States was wrong to prejudge Israel before the issues were considered by the Security Council. It has now withdrawn the threat because Israel had done what she had offered to do originally and for which she had been penalised.



This whole interlude in Washington, and the misconstructions which have been placed on it, have not been of service to U.S.-Israel relations. They might indeed serve as a warning to Israel and the British in London. Friendship, as Mr. Elath warned, can spring effectively only from deep mutual interests. Surely the time has come when these should be defined with greater precision than the very general terms used hitherto, and a common effort made to come to grips with these outstanding issues: Refugees, Peace, Defence and Development.

GESTETNER'S REPORT

A sense of especial urgency and responsibility centres on the Jewish National Fund's Annual Conference which opens in London this Saturday. Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, the J.N.F. President will report then, not only on the Fund's many activities, but also—and especially—on the Jerusalem Economic Conference which had been summoned by the Israel Premier to consider world Jewry's contribution to the solution of Israel's financial problem.

In addition the conference will elaborate soil reclamation projects in the neighbourhood of the Anglo-Saxon settlements, principally *Kfar Hanassi*, *Lavee*, and *Beth Haemek*. The Zionist Federation delegation to Israel, with the co-operation of Mr. Temkin, the Federation's representative in Israel, has been making a study of the needs and requirements of these settlements and its report has been transmitted to the J.N.F. executive for consideration this coming week-end.

Israel faces a serious situation which has been only partly met by the decisions of the Jerusalem Economic Conference. The fundamental problems of adjusting Israel's agriculture to the needs of achieving a self-supporting economy has still to be tackled by all the Institutions serving Israel.

IN THE NEWS

NEW F.O. SPOKESMAN

When Bertram Hesmondhalgh takes over this week from Perry Fellowes as Foreign Office spokesman on Middle East Affairs, he will be returning to the scene of his first labours. For in 1946 his first press conference dealt with what was then the Palestine question, Hesmondhalgh told me when we met in the Foreign Office Newsroom overlooking the Horse Guards Parade.

In the interval he has been Information Officer at the O.E.E.C. Headquarters in Paris, and at three sessions of the U.N. General Assembly—in 1949 and 1950 at New York and in 1951 at Paris. He was also Information Officer to the U.K. delegation at the Foreign Ministers' Deputies conference in Paris in 1951 at the Palais Rose. Since then he has been in London dealing with questions on the Far East and South-East Asia.

His knowledge of such perennial Middle Eastern topics as frontier disputes, Jerusalem and refugees dates from his days at the General Assembly, Hesmondhalgh told me. His personal knowledge of the area was gained as a war-time Major with the *Green Howards* when he served all over the Middle East. Hesmondhalgh received his first contact with the press as a member of the staff of the *Yorkshire Post*. He went through the mill as a reporter, sub-editor and drama critic, he told me.

CONSUL AND FIRST SECRETARY

Since September 1, the travel documents of all visitors to Israel from the U.K. have been signed by the new Consul and First Secretary, Rehavam Amir.

Mr. Amir told me that this is his first post abroad. He was previously Assistant-Director-General for Administration at the Israel Foreign Office. Born in Wilna in 1916 and a product of the city's Hebrew Secondary School, Amir left for Palestine in 1935 to continue his studies at the main Hebrew Teachers' College in Jerusalem. Several years of teaching followed—at a settlement in Northern Israel and later in Tel Aviv.

In 1941 Amir joined the Intelligence Branch of the British Army. He belonged to that group of Jewish Palestinians who attended the languages school in Egypt as a preliminary training for partisan warfare in the Balkans. Amir's language was Slovene and his destination Yugoslavia, where he was parachuted three times in 1944.



Rehavam Amir—teacher, parachutist, consul.

"One of my most pleasant moments here," said Amir in a comment on this chapter, "was a reunion lunch with the British officers who were with me in Yugoslavia." The teacher's military days were not yet over. After a brief return to the class-room between the end of the war and the end of the Mandate—1946-48—Amir was back in uniform: this time as a member of the Israel Defence Army. He was the military governor of the Western Galilee and Acre areas.

One of his first and most pleasing impressions since arrival here, Amir told me, was "the keen and informed interest of Anglo-Jewry in Israel's development."

THIRTY-THREE CROWDED YEARS

Living in the margin of history has been tremendous fun, says Mrs. Ida V. Slatter, social secretary of the Israel Embassy, who has just retired after 33 years service as an official in London of the World Zionist Organisation, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and finally the State of Israel. Until her retirement she was private secretary to the first Israel Minister to London, the late Dr. Eliash, and to the present Ambassador.

The paint was still fresh on the new headquarters of the Zionist Organisation in Gt. Russell Street when Mrs. Slatter joined its staff in 1920, in time to take part in the celebration of the San Remo decision in the now famous Conference Room, in April, and to attend the

momentous Annual Conference in July. Decorators were working on the building in Manchester Square when she went there in October, 1948, with the new "Office of the Acting Representative of the Provisional Government of Israel."

CLOSE RANGE WITNESS

Mrs. Slatter has seen, at close range, through periods of high hopes and of hope deferred, in moods serious and jocular, the men who are the present leaders of Israel, and those whose names have passed into Jewish history—Weizmann, Sokolow, Nordau, Brandeis, Ussishkin, Shmarya Levin, Jacobson, Motzkin, Jabotinsky, Feiwel, Arlosoroff.

More recently, she recalls the thrill of answering a telephone call from the Foreign Office inviting Joseph Linton to call and receive the official notification of Israel's *de facto* recognition by Britain, and of seeing Israel's first Minister leave to present his credentials at Buckingham Palace.

I.P.O. NEWS

I.P.O. News, a newcomer last week, stood out amongst the mass of newspapers and periodicals regularly flooding into the office. It is the organ of the Friends of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, and, my enquiries disclosed, is the joint product of two members of the Friends—Mrs. Lois Sieff and Mrs. Judith Giaquinto, with the co-operation of Miss Sarah Wilkinson, secretary of the Orchestra, who supplied much of the material.

Its first number includes a message from Mr. Elath, profiles of Leonard Bernstein who opened this year's season, and of the orchestra's founder Bronislaw Huberman, a description of the Heifetz-Strauss controversy, and a preview of the plans for 1953-1954. The aim of I.P.O. News is to acquaint the music-loving public with the needs of the Israel Philharmonic as a means towards the eventual aim of raising enough funds to bring the Orchestra here in 1955. "It could be one of Israel's best goodwill ambassadors," Mrs. Sieff told me.

The Orchestra also needs a permanent first-rate conductor, musical scores and instruments and the funds to build its new concert hall in Tel Aviv, Mrs. Sieff added. The foundation stone for this has been laid, sited at the back of the Habima Theatre, where the nucleus of a new cultural centre is scheduled for development.

THE ARAB-ISRAEL FRONTIER

FULL TEXT OF GENERAL BENNIKE'S SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT

Following is the text of the report by Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike of Denmark, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine, to the United Nations Security Council:

The Security Council, at its 626th meeting, on 19 October, requested me to proceed to New York and report in person. I am grateful for this opportunity to give the Security Council the information at my disposal. The three Governments which, on 17 October, submitted the question, stated in their opinion, its consideration was "necessary to prevent a possible threat to the security of the area." I am also of the opinion that a threat to the security of the area is possible and that the situation deserves the attention of the security Council.

THE ISRAEL-JORDANIAN GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

I shall deal in the first place, with the situation along the armistice demarcation line between Israel and Jordan. The text of the item which the Security Council has decided to discuss refers especially to recent acts of violence, and in particular to the incident at Quibya (Kibya) on 14-15 October.

Before dealing particularly with the Quibya incident, I should like to make a brief reference to previous incidents which, since the beginning of this year, have also constituted grave violations of the cease-fire between Jordan and Israel.

The Falame-Rantis Incident

On 28-29 January, Israeli military forces estimated at 120 to 150 men, using 2-inch mortars, 3-inch mortars, P.I.A.T. (personnel, infantry, anti-tank weapons), Bangalore torpedoes (a long metal tube containing an explosive charge), machine guns, grenades and small arms, crossed the demarcation line and attacked the Arab villages of Falame and Rantis. At Falame the Mukhtar was killed, seven other villagers were wounded and three houses were demolished. The attack lasted four and one-half hours. Israel was condemned for this act by the Mixed Armistice Commission.

The Jerusalem Incident

On 22 April, firing broke out at sunset within Jerusalem along the demarcation line, on a length of about four kilometers. It lasted two hours until the cease-fire arranged by United Nations observers came into effect. On the following day, there were isolated shots in the early morning and in the afternoon. There were twenty Jordanian casualties (ten killed and ten wounded). Six Israelis were wounded. The Jerusalem incident was investigated by United Nations observers. After studying the evidence thus collected, my predecessor, General Riley, in a report to the Security Council on the violation of the cease-fire (S/3007), stated that it appeared impossible to determine who fired the first shot.

The Dawayima Incident

On 25, 26 and 27 May, the two parties handed in complaints alleging violation of the General Armistice Agreement by civilians and military personnel in the Dawayima area. In an emergency meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission, both parties agreed on a mixed investigation. United Nations observers accompanied the delegates to the demarcation line to establish the facts. Despite the cease-fire which had been previously arranged, heavy firing broke out during the investigation. The origin of the incident was the illegal cultivation by Jordanians of land in Israel territory. Armed Jordanians had penetrated Israel territory to harvest crops and other Jordanians had fired across the demarcation line to protect the harvesters. On the other hand, Israeli troops had fired across the demarcation line at Jordanians in Jordan territory and Israeli soldiers had burnt crops in Jordan territory.

Action of the Armed Groups in the

Central Sector

During the latter part of May 1953, incidents took place that cost the lives of three persons and the wounding of six others. There seemed to be no motive for these crimes other than killing for the sake of killing. On the night of 25-26 May, an armed group from Jordan



Map shows the border areas.

attacked two homes in Beit Arif, wounding two women. The same night armed Jordanians attacked a home in Beit Naballa, killing one woman and wounding her husband and two children. Jordan was condemned for all three of these attacks. On the night of 9 June, armed Jordanians blew up a house in Tirat Yehuda, killing one man, and two nights later an armed band struck at a house in Kfar Hess killing a woman and seriously wounding her husband. Jordan was again condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission for these attacks. Both Governments were greatly concerned over the happenings during this fortnight and a great effort was put forth to stop the work of these groups who seemed bent on creating tension along the border.

The Wadi Fukin, Surif and Idna

Incidents

On the night of 11 August 1953, Israeli military forces using demolition mines, Bangalore torpedoes, 2-inch mortars, machine guns and small arms, attacked the villages of Idna and Surif and Wadi Fukin, inflicting casualties among the inhabitants and destroying dwellings. The Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Israel for these attacks.

The Quibya Incident

The information I am going to submit on the Quibya incident is based on reports received from United Nations observers and in particular from the senior officer who is the acting chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Following the receipt of a Jordanian complaint that a raid on the village of Quibya had been carried out by Israeli military forces during the night of 14-15 October between 9.30 p.m. and 4.30 a.m., a United Nations investigation team departed from Jerusalem for Quibya at about 6.30 a.m. on 15 October. The acting chairman also left for Quibya on the same morning. On reaching the village, he found that between thirty and forty buildings had been completely demolished, among which were the school, the water pumping station, the police station and the telephone office.

Near the police station one lorry had been completely destroyed by fire. The necks and trigger attachments of incendiary bombs were found nearby.

Bullet-ridden bodies near the doorways, and multiple bullet-hits on the doors of the demolished houses indicated that the inhabitants had been forced to remain inside until their homes were blown up over them.

There were several small craters along the western perimeter of the village and the tails of 2-inch mortar shells were found. Four gaps, approximately three metres in width, had been blasted in the barbed-wire protective fence surrounding the village. Fragments, easily identifiable as parts of Bangalore torpedoes, were found near these gaps.

By the time the acting chairman left Quibya, twenty-seven bodies had been dug from the rubble. The villagers were digging for others they claimed were still buried beneath the building stones. They believed that the number of dead might reach sixty. Six wounded persons were seen in the village, and the acting chairman was told that there were other wounded persons in the hospital.

Mixed Armistice Commission

Resolution

Witnesses were uniform in describing their experience as a night of horror, during which Israeli soldiers moved about in their village, blowing up buildings, firing into doorways and windows with automatic weapons, and throwing hand grenades. A number of unexploded hand grenades, marked with Hebrew letters, showing recent Israeli manufac-

ture, and three bags of TNT were found in and about the village.

An emergency meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission was held in the afternoon of 15 October. The following resolution, moved by the Jordan Delegation, was adopted by majority vote, the Israel delegation voting against:

"PART ONE

"A. The crossing of the demarcation line by a force approximating one-half of a battalion from the Israeli regular Army fully equipped into Quibya village on the night 14-15 October 1953 to attack the inhabitants by firing from automatic weapons and throwing grenades and using Bangalore torpedoes together with TNT explosive, by which forty-one dwelling houses and a school building were completely blown up, resulting in the cold-blooded murder of forty-two lives including men, women, children, and the wounding of fifteen persons and the damage of a police car, at the same time, the crossing of a part of the same group into Shuqba village, is a breach of Article III, Paragraph 2, of the General Armistice Agreement.

"B. The shelling by a supporting unit to that force by 3-inch mortar guns from across the demarcation line on Budrus village, which resulted in the damage of some houses and a bus, and the wounding of an N.C.O. in charge of the National Guards is a breach of Article III, Paragraph 3, of the General Armistice Agreement.

"PART TWO

"The Mixed Armistice Commission decides that it is extremely important that the Israeli authorities should take immediately the most vigorous measures to prevent the recurrence of such aggressions against Jordan and her citizens."

I have discussed with the acting chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission the reasons why he had supported the resolution condemning the Israel Army for having carried out this attack and, after listening to his explanations, I have asked him to state them in writing. I shall now read his memorandum.

"The following evidence led to my conviction that Israeli military forces planned and carried out this attack:

"1. Witnesses to the attack described the attackers as Israelis in military uniform with full equipment.

"2. The use of 81mm. mortars against the village of Budrus. At least twenty-five hits of these shells were noted in and about Budrus and the tails of many were brought in as evidence by the United Nations observer. The 81mm. mortar is a standard weapon of the Israeli Army, and we have had no discussions in the Mixed Armistice Commission that would indicate that this weapon is used by other than military forces.

Israel Counter-Complaints

"3. The use of Bangalore torpedoes to blast openings in the barbed wire fences, concertina type, surrounding the village



Refugees near the border—an unsolved problem.

of Quibya. The Bangalore torpedo is normally used by military forces during an offensive action to blast a pathway through barbed wire entanglements and mine fields. On 28-29 January 1953, Israeli military forces raided the village of Falame, inside Jordan. In this instance 81mm. mortars, P.I.A.T. and Bangalore torpedoes were among the weapons used. Israel was condemned for this action and it was brought out, not only in the discussion of the Falame incident, but in the discussion of the Israeli counter-complaints, that Israeli military forces had carried out this raid. In August, 1953, Israel was condemned for attacking the villages of Wadi Fukin, Idna and Surif in Jordan territory on the night of 11-12 August. In Wadi Fukin the attackers used Bangalore torpedoes, demolition bombs and automatic weapons. The resolution, passed by the Mixed Armistice Commission, condemned Israeli regular forces for having carried out this raid. Substantiating the contention that regular military forces took part in these raids is that fact that the body of an Israeli soldier in full uniform with identification tag was found in the village of Idna after the attack. Again, we have discussed no complaint that would indicate the Bangalore torpedo is used by other than military forces.

Demolition Expert's Opinion

"4. The use of TNT demolition bombs in such quantity and with such expert results. One United Nations observer, a demolition expert, present at the investigation, pointed out the heavy construction of the cut stone buildings and the fact that many of them had overheads reinforced by steel rails. He estimated that at least seventy demolition bombs were used.

"5. The use of 2-inch mortars against the village of Quibya. This weapon is also standard military equipment, and we have discussed no case that would indicate that this weapon is used by other than military forces.

"6. The use of specially manufactured incendiary bombs to destroy a lorry inside the village of Quibya. The necks and trigger attachments of these bombs were found near the burned vehicle. This type of bomb was used by Israeli military forces to burn a field of grain inside Jordan on 28 May, 1953, in the Dawayima area. This incident was discussed at the 122nd Mixed Armistice Commission meeting and the following resolution was passed: 'The Mixed Armistice Commission decides that the burning of crops by Israeli soldiers in Jordan territory is a breach of the General Armistice

Agreement, Article II, Paragraph 3.'

"7. The method of attack. The evidence noted indicated that this raid was well planned and carried out by men expertly trained in the fundamentals of sudden and sustained attack. It seems highly improbable that other than active military forces could have carried out this raid without suffering heavy casualties from their own fire.

Three-sided Attack

"8. The approach to these villages from inside Israel is through an area protected by Israeli Military Forces. No group the size of that employed in the Quibya-Budrus-Shuqba attack could

against Shuqba village, and it is also estimated that at least one platoon from a heavy weapons company was engaged in the operation against Budrus.

"E. H. HUTCHISON,

"Commander, United States Navy."

"High-Fever" Marks

The technical arguments given by Commander Hutchison in this memorandum appear to me convincing.

The Quibya incident and the other incidents to which I have referred should be considered not as isolated incidents, but as culminating points or high-fever marks. They indicated that tension had increased to breaking point, either



Israel Army manoeuvres maintain state of preparedness.

move into or from this area undetected.

"In my estimation between 250 and 300 well-trained Israeli soldiers carried out this operation. As a break-down of this figure, I would say that at least 225 men took part in the actual raid inside Quibya. This figure would account for the men used to bring the demolition bombs into the area, the unit handling the 2-inch mortars, the infantry units used to protect the demolition groups and the units engaging the guards at different points throughout this village of approximately 1,500 inhabitants. The figure of 225 is considered an absolute minimum, as, it must be noted, the statement of the witnesses and the evidence found pointed out that the village was simultaneously attacked from three sides. In addition to the force used at Quibya, at least one section of eight or nine men was used to carry out the raid

locally, in a particular area, or perhaps generally between the two countries. When breaking point is reached, either, according to the French phrase, "les fusils partent tout seuls," or, temptation to resort to force may prevail over wise counsels and restraint.

A review of the incidents I have mentioned shows that each of them was preceded by a period of growing tension. The Falame incident, at the end of January, 1953, marked the culmination of three weeks of rapidly developing tension. At the end of December, 1952, the situation was quiet. On December 29, an "agreement to reduce border incidents," valid for one month, was signed. The conclusion of that agreement could be interpreted as indicating a desire to settle current problems in a more co-operative spirit. Its provisions could be considered as greatly improving the

"agreement on measures to curb infiltration" which had been in force since May, 1952.

New Agreement Instructions

The new Agreement stipulated that instructions would be given to all local authorities and commanders to strengthen measures to ensure the prevention of all illegal crossings of the demarcation line. It was also provided that firing would be reduced to a strict minimum; that it would be prohibited during daytime on people having crossed the demarcation line, unless they resisted arrest. Stolen property was to be returned as soon as found, without waiting for anything to be handed over by the other side in return; flocks found grazing on the wrong side of the demarcation line would be returned immediately, subject to payment for their keep, according to fixed rates, and also for the damage they might have caused. It was, moreover, agreed that complaints would be kept at a minimum by attempting to settle minor incidents at the local commander's level.

A few days after that new agreement had come into force, the Jordanians captured an Israeli driving school vehicle which had made an apparently strange mistake in leaving the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway and crossing the demarcation line in very difficult terrain in the Latrun area. There were in the vehicle a civilian and three soldiers. The new agreement provided that members of the security forces of either party who crossed the demarcation line "by mistake" should be returned after interrogation. The Jordanians having delayed the return of the three soldiers, Israel announced on Jan. 8 that the new agreement to reduce and solve incidents was null and void. The agreement provided that, if it came to expiration, the old "agreement on measures to curb infiltration," signed on May 13, 1952, would automatically re-enter into force. On Jan. 8 Israel gave also formal notice of its desire to terminate the old agreement in two weeks' time, as permitted by the text of that agreement.

Agreement Ended

Thus, on January 22, the local commanders' agreement for the prevention and settlement of minor incidents, particularly the crossing of the line by infiltrators or by flocks, came to an end. On that day an Israeli soldier was killed when an Israeli patrol crossed the demarcation line and exchanged fire with the inhabitants of Falame village.



Group of infiltrators arrested on Israel territory.

On January 24, Israeli representatives had a conversation with Mr. [Henri] Vigier (the Chief of Staff, General Riley was then in New York). The Israeli representatives suggested a meeting between Israeli and Jordanian military commanders of high rank to discuss means of solving problems caused by infiltration. They quoted in this connection detailed figures relating to criminal acts alleged to have been committed during the year 1952 by infiltrators from Jordan. They stated that the main areas affected by marauders were Jerusalem and the Jerusalem corridor, the plain of Sharon and the Beisan valley. Among the villages listed by Israel as those being used as bases of operation by the marauders were Falame, Rantis and Qalqilya. A few days later these villages were in fact the theatre of serious incidents. Falame (which had been first attacked on January 22, and Rantis were attacked on the night of January 28-29 by Israeli armed forces. Near the village of Qalqilya, on the night of February 2-3, the Israeli railway was attacked with explosives by men coming from Jordan; and Israeli forces fired on the village across the demarcation line.

After this flare-up in the Rantis-Falame-Qalqilya area, the situation calmed down to some extent. The talks between high-ranking military commanders proposed by Israel at the end of January did not take place. There

were instead, during the month of March, talks on the problem of infiltration between the senior delegates to the Mixed Armistice Commission. These talks led to no result.

April Flare-up

The situation again became tense in April until it reached its breaking point in the flare-up in Jerusalem on April 22. Among the incidents which indicated and/or provoked an increase in tension, I shall mention particularly the Tel Mond incident on April 5, when two Israelis were killed (the responsibility for this crime was never fixed as the complaint was written off the agenda of the Mixed Armistice Commission without discussion or vote); the Wadi Fukin incident on April 18, when Jordan alleged that Israelis had crossed the demarcation line and attacked Jordanians, while Israel complained that Jordanians had killed an Israeli watchman and wounded another. In the Wadi Fukin incident, the chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission considered that the conflicting evidence obliged him to abstain from voting. The Israeli delegation then refused to vote and the officer in charge of the Israeli delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission stated that he saw no useful purpose in the working of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

The major Jerusalem incident on April 22 was immediately preceded by the murder on April 20 of two persons in the western part of the city, a murder which was attributed by the Israelis to infiltrators from Jordan. The Jordanians claimed that it was an internal crime carried out by Israeli criminals. This incident was later written off the agenda of the Mixed Armistice Commission without discussion or condemnation.

Jerusalem Powder-keg

I have already referred to the flare-up in Jerusalem on April 22. My predecessor had reported to the Security Council about it, and I shall only add this comment: Jerusalem, when tension increases between Israel and Jordan, is a dangerous powder keg. I have been told in particular by the Israeli authorities that criminal activities by infiltrators in the Israeli part of Jerusalem would create a very grave situation. To prevent such a situation from developing, we must depend on the Governments of both parties to maintain a vigilant watch along the demarcation line and to stop individuals or groups bent on marauding, smuggling or retaliation from carrying out their intent. We must

also depend on the co-operation of the two armies and police forces at the local commanders' level. The Truce Supervision Organisation will, for its part, continue to fulfil its task. Its headquarters are in the Holy City. It was in a position, on April 22, to act quickly and arrange a cease-fire.

Since January 22, when the agreement on measures to curb infiltration was cancelled, the number of complaints reaching the Mixed Armistice Commission had steadily increased. Ninety-one complaints were handed into the Mixed Armistice Commission during the month of May. Efforts were made to persuade the parties to accept again the procedure of local commanders' meetings which, in the past, had proved of great assistance in dealing rapidly with local incidents, including minor cases of infiltration. These efforts succeeded the beginning of June and a new local commanders' agreement was signed on June 8 (S/3030). Afterward, local commanders' meetings were held almost daily in various places along the demarcation line, and the situation improved to some extent.

High-ranking Officers Meeting

The efforts to revive the idea of high-level talks between senior military commanders were also successful. A meeting was held on June 29. In my report to the Security Council (S/3047), I summed up the results of the meeting as follows:

"Jordan is taking measures against infiltration and will continue to do so. Israel will co-operate by supplying information to Jordan on infiltration. Israel will seek to improve methods of transmitting such information quickly, so that Jordan can make effective use of it. Detailed arrangements will be worked out in a meeting of high ranking police officers of both sides, which has been convened for July 8. No further meeting between the two senior military commanders has been scheduled. However with an improvement of the situation another meeting between them might be arranged with a view to achieving further progress."

However, no detailed arrangements were agreed upon by the high-ranking police officers in the two meetings which they held in July. Existing arrangements for implementing the local commanders' agreement remained unaltered.

Neither has the further meeting between senior military commanders, which had been contemplated with a view to achieving further progress, taken place to date.

On August 31, 1953, the local commanders' agreement of June 8 was renewed for a further period of three months. From a practical point of view, local commanders' meetings have continued to be more useful than formal meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission. My predecessor, in his report on the Jerusalem incident, has indicated (S/3007, Paragraph 12) that the machinery of the Mixed Armistice Commission "did not function properly, since delegates tended to act as lawyers defending a case in a court." Meetings of local commanders and police officers are freer from politics and can be more efficient.

Public Opinion Inflamed

Despite the useful work done in local commanders' meetings, tension has not subsided. Public opinion on either side has been inflamed by incidents. The hand grenade thrown on the night of 12-13 October into a house in the Israeli village of Yahude, which caused the death of two small children and their mother, may have provoked the attack on Quibya forty-eight hours later that resulted in the death of fifty-three Arab inhabitants and the destruction of more than forty dwellings. On 22 October, the explosion of a land mine on the Israeli railway north of Ayal derailed an Israeli freight train. The Mixed Armistice Commission held Jordan responsible for this act of violence, which fortunately caused no loss of life and relatively little damage, as the train was made up of empty tank cars.



Settlers on Israel-Jordan border go about armed.

The latest news received from the United Nations observers indicates the persistence of tension, particularly in Jerusalem. Each party has accused the other of concentrating more troops than allowed under the General Armistice Agreement in the so-called defensive areas, on both sides of the city. At an emergency meeting held on 24 October, the Mixed Armistice Commission decided that there should be an immediate investigation on both sides by United Nations observers. The investigation has disclosed no evidence of excessive troops in the two defensive areas. The situation is, however, dangerous and should be watched closely.

THE ISRAEL-EGYPTIAN GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

The main difficulties respecting the implementation of the Israel-Egyptian General Armistice Agreement have arisen along the demarcation line of the Gaza Strip and also, during the last few months, in connection with the El Auja demilitarized zone.

The Egyptian-controlled area known as the Gaza Strip is about four kilometers wide and fifty kilometers long. It has a population of approximately 250,000, of which 200,000 are Palestine refugees. The majority of Israeli complaints in connection with that area refer to infiltration into Israel. Water pipes, pumps, cattle and crops have been stolen from the Israeli settlements in the Negev. The Israelis have retaliated by shooting at Arabs seen crossing the demarcation line. They have also sent motor patrols along the line and shot at Arabs working on their lands in Egypt-controlled territory. (This has, however, decreased somewhat in recent months.) There have been also night raids against Arab villages, during which people have been shot and houses blown up. After every serious shooting incident, Arabs have usually retaliated by laying mines on roads and tracks in Israel territory. The blowing up of an Israeli vehicle by a mine results in retaliatory action and the cycle of reprisals repeats itself.

Gaza Strip Attack

One of the latest and gravest incidents in the Gaza Strip has been the attack upon several houses and huts in the Arab refugee camp of Bureij on the night of 28 August. That camp, organized and administered by U.N.R.W.A. (United

Nations Relief and Works Agency), is situated about two kilometers west of the demarcation line. Bombs were thrown through the windows of huts in which refugees were sleeping and, as they fled, they were attacked by small arms and automatic weapons. The casualties were twenty killed, twenty-seven seriously wounded, thirty-five less seriously wounded. The Mixed Armistice Commission, in an emergency meeting, adopted by a majority vote a resolution according to which the attack was made by a group of armed Israelis. A likely explanation is that it was a ruthless reprisal raid. This seems probable in view of the fact that a quarter of the Israeli complaints during the preceding four weeks referred to infiltration in the area.

The Egyptian authorities have taken measures to cope with the problem of infiltration. The presence of 200,000 Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, however, renders their task particularly difficult.

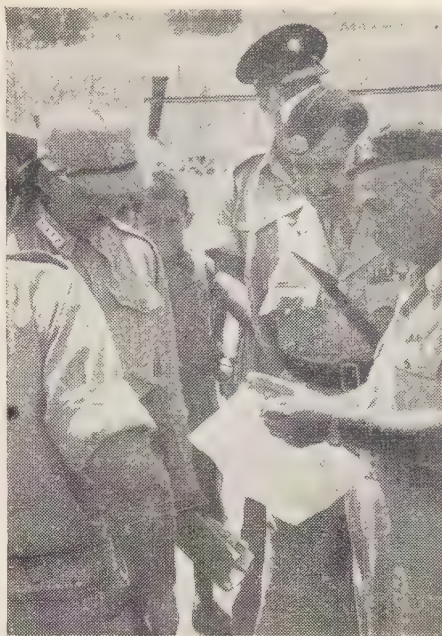
South of the Gaza Strip, after a long period of quiet on the Egyptian-Palestine frontier, the Israelis started in the early summer intensified action against the few Bedouins who lived in the empty wastelands of the desert on both sides of the frontier, and north of the El Auja demilitarized zone. Israeli airplanes attacked Arabs and their herds of camels and goats. At the same time, incidents of increasing gravity occurred in the demilitarized zone itself. Israeli armed groups patrolled the zone; they shot at Bedouins at the two main wells; Arabs and their herds were killed by air and ground attacks; armed Israeli forces, up to approximately thirty men, shot the herds and burned the tents of Bedouins.

Egyptian Complaint

This appears to have been preparation for the establishment in September of an Israeli settlement at Abu Ruth, just east of the demilitarized zone, at about eight kilometers from the road junction at El Auja. Three weeks later a new and smaller settlement, Rahel, was established in the demilitarized zone, at two kilometers from the road junction at El Auja.

The Egyptian delegation sent a complaint to the Mixed Armistice Commission concerning these developments. In an emergency meeting held on 2 October, the following draft resolution moved by the Egyptian delegate was adopted by a majority vote, Israel voting against.

"The Mixed Armistice Commission,



Israel and Jordan officers of the Mixed Armistice Commission discuss a border incident.

having discussed the Egyptian complaint No. 336 decides:

"1. That an armed Israeli force has entered several times the demilitarized zone and attacked the Bedouin inhabitants in the area, killing them and their livestock and preventing them from having water from the wells in the area, thus constituting a flagrant violation of Article VIII, Paragraphs 1 and 5, of the General Armistice Agreement.

"2. That the existence of an Israeli armed force and regular Israeli police in the new kibbutz established in the demilitarized zone is a violation of Article IV, Paragraph 1, and Article VII of the General Armistice Agreement.

"3 That the chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission is called upon to take such measures as he deems necessary to avoid future violations of the demilitarized zone."

After the adoption of this resolution, the Israel delegate submitted an appeal against it. It requested that the case be brought before the Special Committee, in accordance with Article X, paragraph 4, of the Israeli-Egyptian General Armistice Agreement.

A second draft resolution, moved by the Egyptian delegate, was not adopted, the chairman having abstained from voting. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Mixed Armistice Commission, having discussed the Egyptian complaint No. 336, decides:

"1 That the new kibbutz established in the demilitarized zone near the road

junction in the area of El Auja village is a violation of Article IV, paragraph 1, and Article VIII of the General Armistice Agreement.

"2. That the Mixed Armistice Commission calls upon the senior Israel delegate to ask Israeli authorities to remove the new kibbutz from the demilitarized zone as soon as possible."

The chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission explained that he had abstained from voting because the question of civilian activities in the demilitarized zone is not specifically covered by the General Armistice Agreement. He recalled that at the time the agreement was drawn up, no organized civilian activities existed in the demilitarized zone and no provision was inserted in the agreement similar to the provisions in the Israel-Syrian agreement. In these circumstances, and in the absence of specific authority from the United Nations Chief of Staff in this respect, he felt he should abstain. However, he drew the attention of the parties to Article XII, Paragraph 3, of the agreement, which lays down a procedure for the revision or the suspension of its application. He thought that, under this provision, the parties could reach a settlement on such questions which have arisen after the conclusion of the agreement and which have not been clearly covered by any of its provisions.

(Continued on page 16)

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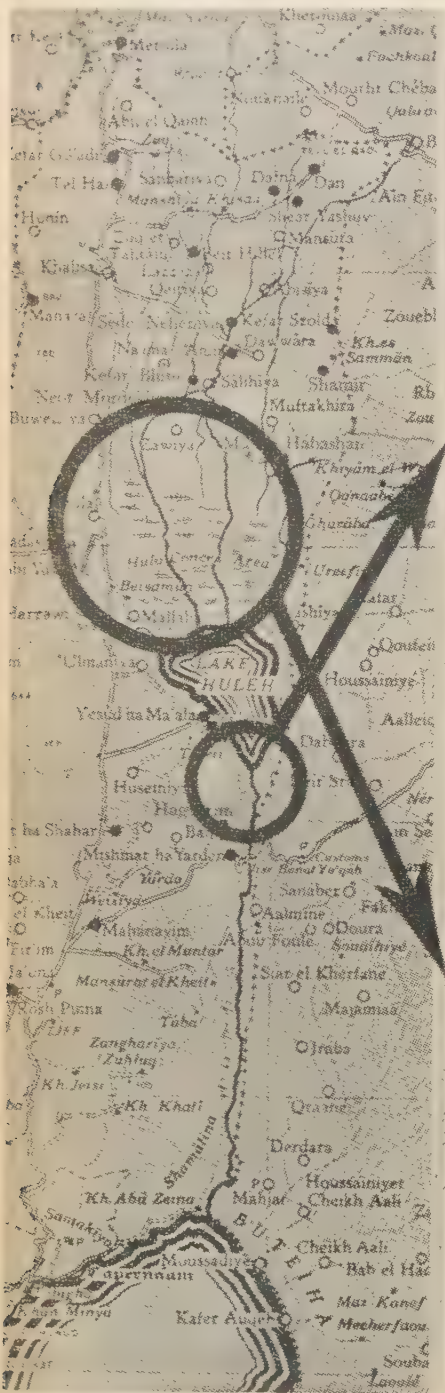
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I share the point of view of the chairman concerning his decision to abstain from voting.



THE ISRAEL-LEBANESE GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

The application of the Israel-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement has given rise to relatively few and minor difficulties. This is due to a great extent to

the fact that the demarcation line coincides with the Lebanese-Palestinian frontier. There are cases of infiltration, almost all from Lebanon into Israel, of flocks crossing the demarcation line, etc. Such cases are normally settled by the Sub-committee on Border Incidents.

There was tension between the two countries in June and July, following a number of armed attacks in northern Galilee, which Israel alleged were made by bands organized in Lebanon. Lebanon, while rejecting the Israel allegation, has strengthened the surveillance on its border.

THE ISRAEL-SYRIAN GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

I shall now consider very briefly the question of the implementation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria. The difficulties which have arisen are connected with the application of the provisions relating to the demilitarized zone. The Security Council has been asked to consider the most recent difficulty, namely Israeli action within the demilitarized zone in connection with the execution of a new canal project.

The other difficulties are those which General Riley has reported upon during the past two years: the economic situation of the Arabs in the demilitarized zone, encroachments on Arab lands, control exercised by the Israeli police over the greater part of the zone, Israeli opposition to the fulfillment by the chairman and United Nations observers of their responsibility for ensuring the implementation of Article V of the General Armistice Agreement.

SUMMARY

To sum up, the present situation on the Israel-Jordan demarcation line is due to a large extent to the problem of infiltration. This problem is particularly difficult because the demarcation line is long (about 620 kilometers) and because it divides the former mandated territory of Palestine haphazardly, separating, for instance, many Arab villages from their lands.

To solve the problem of infiltration, there are two methods available to the parties. The first method was agreed to at the high-level talks between senior military commanders on 29 June. In my report to the Security Council which I referred to previously (S/3047), I summed up the results of the talks as follows:

"Jordan is taking measures against infiltration and will continue to do so. Israel will cooperate by supplying information to Jordan on infiltration. Israel will seek to improve methods of transmitting such information quickly, so that Jordan can make effective use of it."

To carry out this agreement the parties have at their disposal the procedure of local commanders' meetings, which have been revived since the beginning of June. The results achieved by the first method may not be spectacular, they may be slow. The method is, however, effective to the extent actually possible: If it does not suppress, it diminishes infiltration and its dangers.

Force Reflects Impatience

The second method is resort to force. It reflects impatience with the slow results of peaceful means, and a preference, instinctive or deliberate, for the old law of talon: Eye for eye, tooth for tooth. In such a frame of mind, respect for the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement forbidding the crossing of the demarcation line appears absurd, when such line is being crossed by thieves in the night. The old frontier spirit teaches belief in the efficiency of punitive raids, shooting and killing. The application of such method by civilians creates the chain reaction of retaliatory measures and blood feuds. It increases tension. If military forces carry out punitive raids across the demarcation line, the armistice agreement must be considered as having been deliberately broken in full knowledge of possible consequences, including the possibility of a clash with the military forces of the other party. The dangers implied in such a resort to force should persuade the responsible authorities to abstain from it and adhere closely to peaceful means.

Bunche's Authoritative Comment

With regard to the situation in the area of the international border between Syria and Palestine, difficulties exist primarily in connection with the demilitarized zone. These difficulties can be solved if the provisions of Article V of the General Armistice Agreement are applied in the light of the acting mediator's authoritative comment, accepted by both parties in 1949. In a later statement, which my predecessor, General Riley, read at the Security Council meeting on 25 April, 1951, Dr. Ralph Bunche wrote, *inter alia*: "In the nature of the case, therefore, under the provisions of the armistice agreement, neither party

could validly claim to have a free hand in the demilitarized zone over civilian activity, while military activity was totally excluded."

Total adhesion to these two principles would greatly ease the situation. It would mean, in particular, recognition of the special powers of the chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission and the observers in the demilitarized zone.

Gaza Infiltration Problem

In the area of the Egypt-Palestine border, tension is due in part to the existence of an infiltration problem in connection with the Egypt-controlled Gaza Strip. The problem is similar to that existing in the area of the armistice demarcation line between Jordan and Israel. It is less acute, at least for the moment. Its solution should also be sought by peaceful means, rather than by retaliatory action. Another cause of tension in that area has arisen recently in connection with the demilitarized zone of El Auja. The settlement of a group of Israelis in the zone posed last month the problem of the activities of settlers foreign to the area.

I have deliberately refrained from mentioning problems other than those which, from the point of view of the Truce Supervision Organization, are immediate problems, connected with their daily work.

Opposite Criticisms

I am aware, however, that other problems exist, and greatly contribute to tension. There is in Israel an impatience with the General Armistice Agreements, which is due to the fact that they have not yet been replaced by final settlements. This impatience extends to the personnel of the Truce Supervision Organization, especially when it tries to exercise supervisory powers in a demilitarized zone. On the Arab side, the usual criticism is that the General Armistice Agreements have not given them security and that the Truce Supervision Organization is too weak to prevent what they consider to be Israeli breaches of the armistice agreements.

These opposite criticisms should not, in my opinion, lead to the conclusion that the General Armistice Agreements should be discarded before they can be replaced by peace settlements. The armistice agreements have lasted too long not to have lost part of their effectiveness. They still constitute, however, a barrier to breaches of the peace in the Middle East.

JEWISH AFFAIRS

ZIONIST FEDERATION: THE SIMON LECTURES

During his programme of lectures under the auspices of the Zionist Federation, Professor Ernst Simon addressed several groups of societies on "Can Western Jewry Survive?"

Prof. Simon based his conclusions on Felix Theilhaber's book *The Catastrophe of German Jews* and on his own experiences in the U.S.A., South Africa and the United Kingdom.

The second generation of Jews, he thought, must be considered "functional" rather than religious Jews; they were attracted to Zionism because they wished to associate themselves with functional Jewish activities such as helping Israel and fund-raising.

The problem lay in the future condition of the third-generation Jews who were growing up with little or no traditional and religious home-education. In his view the Jewish Day School could provide the answer (though, paradoxically, the orthodox had day schools and did not really need them, while the non-orthodox had none, and needed them urgently!) He was convinced that Jewry had a good chance of survival if there were a revival of Judaism in heart and mind, and especially in the home.

Free to Criticise: Both Israel and the Diaspora had need of one another, declared the speaker, and though there might be much to be criticised in Israel, he was proud to be a citizen of it and free to exercise his criticism of what was a thoroughly democratic State.

This address was given to the Clapton and Stamford Hill Zionist Societies with Rabbi Rashbass in the chair; to the S.W. London, Brixton, W. London and Woolwich Zionist Societies with Mr. W. Perry presiding; to Hampstead Garden Suburb, Muswell Hill, Highgate, Finchley, and N. Finchley and District Zionist Societies where Davan Dr. Lew presided; and to Hendon and Edgware Zionist Societies where Mr. A. Nathan took the chair.

Education and History: "The Educational Impact of Jewish History" was the subject of Professor Simon's lecture to the Barcai Zionist Society. Jewish history, he said, exists in the present as is shown by the Festival of Passover when Jews are told it is incumbent upon them to celebrate the Exodus as if they had really lived it.

The Yemenites did actually identify themselves with the ancient Israelites in their enactment of the Passover story, and it is interesting to note that their's was the first mass migration into the new State.

(Continued on page 18)

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"LABOUR ISRAEL," Mapam Journal. For Zionism, Socialism, World Peace. Annual Sub. 4/6d. from Mishmar Publications Ltd., 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 7th November

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION—BETH ZION. Adler House, Adler Street, E.1. M'lave Malka. Guest Speaker: Rev. L. H. Hardman, M.A. Guest Chazan: Rev. S. B. Taube. At the piano: Handel Rosen. In the chair: B. Yarrow, Esq. 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, 8th November

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE (ALL BRANCHES). Arts Theatre Club, Gt. Newport Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2. "My Experience of Zionism"—talk by Zvi Vardy, Esq., LL.B. Visitors welcome. 7.45 p.m.

Tuesday, 10th November

THEODOR HERZL (HAMPSTEAD) Z.S. Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Address by Otto Zarek, Esq. on: "The 10th November—A Milestone of Endeavour and Achievement." Followed by Youth Aliyah films. In the chair: Dr. H. N. Feld. 8 p.m.

WEMBLEY & DISTRICT Z.S. Synagogue Hall, Forty Avenue, Wembley. Brains Trust with: Mr. Janus Cohen, B.A., Mrs. Dora Goldstein, Major Lionel Rose, M.B.E., B.Sc. and Dr. George Webber, LL.D. Question Master: Mr. S. J. Gelberg. 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 11th November

MUSWELL HILL Z.S. Athenaeum, N.10. Annual General Meeting. Reports and

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(Continued from page 17)

Primitive civilisations attributed their disasters to evil spirits or devils and took the credit for victories to themselves. The Jew blamed himself for his calamities. ("and because of our sins we were exiled far from our land . . .") and at times of rejoicing he thanked the Almighty ("because of the miracles and wonders which Thou hast wrought for us . . .").

Such an attitude prevented Jews becoming bitter and vengeful in suffering.

Referring to modern times, Professor Simon said that he hoped that the signs of narrow nationalism and chauvinism evident in Israel today would disappear. It was dangerous to substitute the state for God, nor could culture without religion withstand evil. It would be a great salvation for the State, he felt, were there to be an influx of settlers from western democracies since the recent mass immigrations were of people without experience or understanding of the democratic way of life.

"The New Jew": In his address on "The New Jew in the Making" given to the Golders Green and Geulah Zionist Societies, with Mr. M. Levene presiding, Professor Simon explained that the transformation of the Jewish people was more rapid and conspicuous in Israel than in the Diaspora, firstly, because of the speed and tempo of development there, and secondly because the Jew in Israel was never entirely estranged

Elections. Address by Dr. I. S. Fox (just returned from Israel) on: "Zionism—Dreams and Realities." In the chair: H. L. Grunberg, Esq. 8 p.m.

WEST CENTRAL Z.S. 21 Dean Street, W.1. Brains Trust with: Ronald Fletcher, Esq., LL.B., Mordecai Levene, Esq., LL.B., and P. Williams, Esq., B.Sc. Question Master: I. J. Miller, Esq. 8 p.m.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE (EDGWARE). 51 Edgwarebury Gdns., Edgware. Gideon Saguy, Esq. (2nd Secretary to the Israel Embassy) on: "The Structure of Israel's Diplomatic Service." 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, 12th November

HENDON Z.S. Sol Cohen Memorial Hall, Raleigh Close, N.W.4. Brains Trust with: Mrs. Alma Birk, B.Sc.(Econ.), J.P., Dr. Bernard Homa, A. Kramer, Esq., LL.B., and Woolf Perry, Esq. Question Master: Alic Nathan, Esq. 8.15 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD & MAIDA VALE Z.S. 33/35 Abbey Road, N.W.8. Address by Otto Zarek, Esq. on: "Twenty Years Youth Aliyah." Followed by Youth Aliyah films. In the chair: Dr. J. Jackson. 8.15 p.m.

from Judaism and was always seen as a representative of the entire community. The new economy and pioneering, the impact of State and Army, and mass-immigration were the three major influences affecting people in Israel today.

As a reaction to conditions of life in the Diaspora, there was in Israel today a worship of the "average" and a worship of the secular, and it was necessary to regain our hierarchy of values if we wished to remain Jews.

Critical Identification: In reply to questions Professor Simon stated:

¶ The great majority of Israelis are neither ultra-orthodox nor atheist; they are simply inarticulate, and so the wrong impression was often given.

¶ The Zionist movement in this country must try to encourage pioneers, but for the majority who remain here a spirit of critical identification with Israel must be built up.

¶ It is impossible for Jews in Israel to be "normal and themselves"; if they are being "normal" like other peoples, then they are not being "themselves" and true to their religious aims.

The Impact of Israel: "The Impact of Israel on Jewish Life in the Diaspora" was the title of Prof. Simon's address to the Nottingham Jewish community, held under the joint auspices of the Nottingham Zionist Association and the Friends of the Hebrew University. Following his talk, two Israel films were shown, depicting the work and administration of the Hebrew University.

ANGLO-FRENCH ZIONIST ALLIANCE

An Anglo-French Zionist alliance was proclaimed at a meeting held between British and French Zionist leaders in Paris last Sunday. The meeting, attended by British Zionists Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Dr. S. Levenberg, and Mr. Alexander Margulies, decided on the need for close co-operation between the two movements.

After hearing an extensive survey of the present political situation from Dr. Levenberg, the Zionist leaders assembled agreed on certain steps to enlighten public opinion about the urgent tasks with which the Zionist Movement is confronted today. A suggestion by Mr. Melech Topiol, a member of the Actions Committee, on regular meetings between French and British Zionist leaders, was adopted unanimously.

A Weizmann Memorial Meeting held in Paris on Saturday was attended by over 500. It was addressed by Chief Rabbi Kaplan, Senator Justin Goddard, Dr. S. Levenberg, Mr. J. Divon, Counsellor of the Israel Embassy, André Blumel, and Marc Jarblum. Mr. Shitreet, the Israel Minister of Police, and other distinguished Israel and French personalities, attended.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

"The World Jewish Congress showed in its third plenary assembly that it could become a bridge between Israel and Diaspora Jewry," said the Marchioness of Reading, President of the British Section of the W.J.C., addressing a joint meeting of the Golders Green Zionist Society and Golders Green Branch of the World Jewish Congress.

The assembly had brought to the attention of delegates current world-Jewish problems and a new conception of the dispersed Jewish people, she maintained.

Lady Reading referred to the Assembly's great regret that the East European Jewish communities had not been represented as in 1948. The Assembly had adopted a resolution calling upon the

Soviet and satellite governments to permit free communication between their Jewish communities with the "other Jewries of the World."

The Assembly had testified to the many important achievements of Congress including its part in making possible negotiations with Germany for the restitution of Jewish property, and its work for the smaller Jewish communities.

The speaker made special mention of the Geneva Conventions which now called for the protection of minority groups in times of war, and said it was regrettable that as yet not all governments had ratified them.

Concluding, Lady Reading stated that the World Executive of the W.J.C. was charged to do everything possible to obtain the support of non-affiliated communities, and they were prepared to make concessions while still safeguarding the democratic structure of their organisation.

EDUCATION "THE LINK"

The first traditional *M'lave Malka* of the season was held recently by Beth Zion, the East London Zionist Association, with Mr. M. Cooper in the chair. Mr. Janus Cohen, Chairman of the Zionist Federation, spoke on the im-

portance of traditional and national Jewish education in this country in order to strengthen the link between Jews in the Diaspora and in Israel. The Rev. E. F. Rosenberg and Mr. A. Marks, president of Beth Zion, also contributed to the function.

Dalston Z.S.: Mr. Woolf Perry was the guest speaker at the recent *M'lave Malka* arranged by the society. The Jews in this country, he said, must become one force in support of Israel; indeed, a unified world-Jewry would be the salvation of the Jewish future of the Jewish State. Dr. J. Zeitlin presided.

WEEK-END LECTURES

The Young Peoples' Committees of the J.N.F. report the conclusion of a successful series of week-end schools for 1953. Since 1947 these schools have formed an integral part of the Y.P.C. activity. They are all held five or six times a year at country houses within easy reach of London. Lectures by prominent visitors, discussions and social activities, all take place against a traditional Jewish background, and charges are kept to a minimum to encourage wide participation of members. 1954 dates have already been booked.



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SOUTHPORT'S JPA RECORD FIRST-DAY FIGURE

LORD SILKIN ON ISRAEL'S MORAL CONTRIBUTION

A pledge not to close the local effort in Southport until a total of £12,000 had been reached for forwarding to J.P.A. Head Office, was publicly made by Mr. J. Smush, joint-chairman at a reception in honour of Lord and Lady Silkin, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Raffles and Mr. Max Weiner, when they visited the community last week.

During a full day of activity, in which the guests met almost the entire community, a first instalment of £8,000 was subscribed. This represents the largest first-day contribution ever to have been made in Southport.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Smush and members of the committee on Sunday morning at the house of Mr. and Mrs. I. Levey. Mr. and Mrs. John Bloom entertained them subsequently to lunch, and a brief speech was made by Mr. L. Solomon, the other joint-chairman.

Not just nationalism: "It would be a mistake, and a failure of world Jewry's aims, if Israel were regarded as merely another national state in these days of nationalism. From Israel must come a particular moral contribution to a world in sore need of morality." This was said by Lord Silkin during an afternoon reception held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs. "For this reason the business of finding funds to establish the State on a secure footing and to rehabilitate its newly-ingathered population does not come within the category of charity. It is a task demanding honest appraisal, personal sacrifice and a clear vision of the goal."

Mr. Emanuel Raffles, J.P., took as his theme the address delivered by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh at the Coronation Banquet at Guildhall which Mr. Raffles had himself attended the week previously. He quoted: "Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart." Mr. Raffles believed that this understanding heart was the basic precept for world Jewry in its task of helping Israel in these days.

Mamlock recalled: Mr. Weiner outlined in brief the policy of putting J.P.A. funds to constructive work in Israel. He spoke of the various reclamation and irrigation schemes, their economic value and their psychological effect of helping to absorb newcomers unaccustomed to

labour on the soil. He pointed to the Mamlock Pumping Station in the Negev as an example of how communities in the North-East had measured up to the needs and left a durable mark on the country.

With these words he launched the appeal, which was concluded by Mr. John Bloom. Those subscribing on this occasion were thanked by Mr. Leslie Solomon, while other expressions of appreciation were voiced by Rabbi Dr.

A. E. Silverstone, Rev. Cahn, Mr. B. Huglin (the hon. treasurer) and Mr. B. Forster.

The rounding off event of the day took place at the Belle Vue hotel, when the committee entertained their guests at a function over which Mr. Smush presided. Here, besides the main speakers, Mr. J. J. Jaffe (president of the Southport Hebrew congregation) and Mr. Marcus Davis spoke.

Mr. S. W. Gold, provincial secretary of the Joint Palestine Appeal, was in attendance throughout as representative of Head Office.



At Southport. Left to right standing: S. W. Gold, B. Huglin, Max Weiner, Mrs. L. Solomon, L. Solomon, John Bloom. Seated: Mrs. B. Huglin, Emanuel Raffles, J.P., Lady Silkin, Lord Silkin, Mrs. J. Smush, J. Smush, Mrs. E. Raffles.

J.P.A. Year Book 1954

(AN ANNOUNCEMENT)

The Joint Palestine Appeal is glad to announce that the 1954 edition of the J.P.A. Year Book containing a register of contributors to the 1953 Appeal is now in preparation.

Names of donors to the general appeal and the Kol Nidre Appeal may still be included if cheques are received by this office not later than November 30.

Remember the deadline—and send your contribution at once!

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JPA - JNF NEWS

J.N.F. PRESIDENT TO REPORT THIS WEEK-END ON JERUSALEM ECONOMIC PARLEYS

Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, president of the Jewish National Fund, returns to London from Israel this week-end and will report to the meeting of J.N.F. delegates on the Jerusalem Economic Conference summoned by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and just concluded.

The J.N.F. president, together with other leaders of the fund-raising movement in Britain, had been present throughout the Conference, which was in session last month to consider world Jewry's contribution to the solution of Israel's financial problem.

His address will take place on Saturday evening and is being awaited with

the keenest interest. The Sunday deliberations of the Conference will consider methods of reinforcing the ties between British J.N.F. supporters and the "Anglo-Saxon" settlements in Israel.

It is the aim of this Conference to blueprint soil reclamation projects in the neighbourhood of these settlements, principally Kfar Hanassi, Lavee, and Beth Haemek. The Zionist Federation delegation to Israel, with the co-operation of Mr. Temkin, the Federation's representative in Israel, has been making a study of the needs and requirements of these settlements and its report has been transmitted to the J.N.F. executive for consideration this week-end.

GLADSTONE PARK AND NEASDEN'S FINE J.P.A. EFFORT

A meeting of representatives of the Gladstone Park and Neasden Jewish community took place recently in order to mark the conclusion of the first organised effort for the J.P.A. in this locality.

Mr. Harry Myer, a vice-chairman of the World Jewish Congress British section and newly-appointed general secre-

tary of the Poale Zion, gave a survey of the present political and economic position in Israel.

Encouraging Response: Affirming that this first effort would encourage the committee to go forward with the national effort in the future, Mr. H. L. Wicksman, presiding, announced that the gross total subscribed for 1953 was £1,400. Rev. I. Landau, Mr. S. Angel and Mr. D. Leigh also spoke.

USSISHKIN LITERARY AWARDS

The annual Ussishkin Prize, awarded in memory of Menahem Ussishkin by the Jewish National Fund for "outstanding cultural achievement," was divided this year between two sabra authors, Mordechai Tabib and Yigal Mosensohn.

Tabib's book "The Way of Dust," is a collection of short stories about life in a Yemenite community the author knows at first hand, for he is the child of Yemenite parents who settled in Rishon leZion some fifty years ago.

Mosensohn's book "The Way of a Man" tells of life in the Haganah. This writer, still in his early thirties, has become one of Israel's best-selling authors. He has published a number of serious works and has had several plays produced, but he is perhaps most widely read by children, among whom his series of stories called "Hasamba" is particularly popular.

The prize of £400 was awarded in the Board Room of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem at an informal ceremony attended by members of the Ussishkin family and representatives of the National Institutions.

Professor J. Klausner of the Hebrew University, chairman of the board of Judges, read the citation and congratulated the successful candidates on their achievements.

Previous recipients of the prize include Yehuda Yaari, author of "When the Candle Was Burning" for a collection of short stories, and a young pioneer couple, Yona and Alexander Sened, with their novel describing kibbutz life in the Negev.

Menahem Ussishkin, who led the J.N.F. for more than a generation, died twelve years ago this month.

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Yigal Mosensohn making his speech of acceptance of his share of the Ussishkin prize. Shown here also are: (left to right) Samuel Ussishkin, Mordechai Tabib, Prof. Klausner and Dr. Granott.



JPA - JNF NEWS

PARAMOUNT AID WIND UP WEIZMANN FOREST PROJECT

The annual Balfour Ball organised by the Paramount Aid Society as its own contribution to the work of the Jewish National Fund took place last Saturday evening at the Dorchester Hotel. Mr. Rosser Chinn, chairman of the society and a vice-president of the Jewish National Fund, presided.

Five-Year Record: Reviewing the record of the society since it was established on the initiative of Mr. Chinn and Mr. H. Burstein, in 1948, Mr. Cyril Murray revealed that a sum of £45,000 had been raised to date for pioneer development of the State of Israel.

The chairman described as a "great privilege" the honour given the Para-

mount Aid Society to wind up the Campaign begun in 1949 to plant the Weizmann Forest. He believed that in every Jew there was reflected something of the national revival that had been Chaim Weizmann's contribution to his people. "Therefore," he went on, "not one of us will be able to hold up his head in any city of the world if Israel suffers economic collapse."

In a message the Israel Ambassador said:

"I welcome this opportunity of greeting the members of the Paramount Aid Society, under their distinguished chairman, Mr. Rosser Chinn, on the occasion of their Annual Balfour Day Dinner and Ball. I am particularly glad to hear that



Rosser Chinn shown with H. Burstein and Mrs. Chinn during an auction-scene at the Ball.

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15 trees by Mrs. Leah Levy in loving memory of a dear husband, Harry Levy.

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15 trees in the names of Mannie Morris and Hazel Lipa on the occasion of their Marriage, 30th August.

Sheffield

13 trees in the name of Anthony David Brody on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by the Sheffield Zionist Association. 3rd October.

13 trees in the name of David Simons on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his grandma Mrs. Barnet Simons. 10th October.

12 trees in the name of Diane Brennan on the occasion of her Birth by her grandparents. 19th July.

this year the function is to be dedicated to the planting of a Wood in the Weizmann Forest in honour of Israel's great first President. No more appropriate way could be found of symbolising both the links of friendship that bind Israel and the Anglo-Jewish Community, and also our late President's own deep and abiding love for the soil of our ancient land."

Mr. Chinn paid tribute to the officers of the Booth Street Relief Institution for their faithful support of the Paramount Aid Society. He then conducted an auction of valuable gifts and this helped to swell the proceeds of the function to £5,500.

Toasts were proposed by Messrs. H. I. Lightstone and S. Stewart, while Rev. M. E. Hertzberg recited grace.

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

Dr. and Mrs. Fisher to mark the occasion of their Silver Wedding with affection and appreciation by the Palmers Green & Southgate Mizrahi Women's Society, 17th October.

☆

Clive Alan Sonabend on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his parents. 17th October.

☆

Leeds

Lloyd Andrew Frost on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bressloff. 17th October.

☆

Trillie Rene Fischhoff by the members of the Moortown Women's Zionist Group as a token of their esteem and affection and in appreciation of her untiring efforts as Chairman of the Group. 6th October.

☆

Southport

Alma and Russel on the occasion of their Marriage by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kushner. 21st October.

☆

Stockport

Maurice Burman by the Stockport Hebrew Congregation in deep appreciation of his devoted services to the Synagogue.

"FAITHFUL CITY" IN THE PROVINCES

During the next few weeks the J.N.F. feature film "Faithful City" starring John Slater will be shown in the following towns:

Bradford: The Civic Playhouse—November 22nd.

Dublin: Kenilworth Cinema—November 28th.

Leeds: Kingsway Cinema, Moortown—November 29th.

Glasgow: Argyle Cinema—December 6th.

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JPA - JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

SOUTH WEST LONDON BOXING COMMITTEE

The Boxing Tournament organised by the South West London J.N.F. Boxing Committee took place at the Streatham Ice Rink on Tuesday, 20th October. For the second year in succession the Committee lead by that energetic Zionist worker Woolf Perry, are to be congratulated on their outstanding efforts, and when the accounts for the function are closed it is certain that a considerable sum will have been realised for the Charitable Trust.

The Committee published a brochure and our thanks are due to: president, Dr. A. P. Magonet; vice-presidents, Rev. M. Davidson, Dr. M. I. Cornick, M. Halperin, S. Levin, N. Sonn, and the executive: chairman, Woolf Perry, vice-chairman, I. Frankfurt, hon. treasurer, G. Karsberg, and hon. secretary, S. G. Flitman, and to every member of this Committee.

Mention must also be made of the work of Mrs. G. Karsberg, Mrs. M. Greenwold, Mrs. Groner, and Miss D. Perez, who organised the sale of programmes at the hall, and to Daniel Perry and the members of the South-of-the-Thames Jewish Society.

GLASGOW

BLUE AND WHITE COMMITTEE

£400 was raised through the efforts of this committee in organising a week-end excursion at the Dumblane Hydro.

This was the sixth of these functions, and Mr. S. Abramson acted as chairman. Those participating included an officiating Rabbi, Rev. Knoppe, as well as Dr. I. E. Burton, Mrs. I. A. Levene and Mr. Jack Sakol.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Tuesday, 10th November

HENDON J.N.F. COMMISSION, gala performance "The Sleeping Prince." Starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Ticket Prices: 3 gns., 2 gns. and 1 gn. Available from: Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUSEum 6111. Mrs. L. Shreider, 62 Downage, N.W.4. HENDon 6926.

Thursday, 12th November

HAMPSTEAD J.N.F. COMMISSION. Gala Performance "The Sleeping Prince," starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 3 gns. 2 gns. 1 gn. 15/- and 10/6 from Mr. J. Lowenthal, 92 Cholmley Gardens, N.W.6. HAM 3949 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUS 6111.

Tuesday, 17th November

WEST HAM, EDGWARE AND SOUTH-WEST ESSEX COMMISSIONS. Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust), Royal Albert Hall. Tickets: 3 gns., 2 gns., 30s., 1 gn., 15s., 10s. 6d. All information from Organiser's Dept., 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUS. 6111.)

Monday, 2nd December

DALSTON. Gala Performance (in aid of the J.N.F. Charities Trust) at the Grand Palais, Commercial Road, E.1, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 1 gn., 10/6, 7/6 and 5/-, obtainable from Mr. E. Chanan, 407 Kingsland Road, E.8. CLISSold 3049, and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, MUSEum 6111.

Sunday, 8th December

HENDON. Chanukah Dance at the Brent Bridge Hotel, N.W.4, at 7.30 p.m. Dancing to Maurice Sinclair and his Society Orchestra. Tombola. Tickets 10/6, from Mrs. L. Shreider, 62 Downage, N.W.4. HENDon 6926, and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, MUSEum 6111.

Saturday, 27th February, 1954

8th BLUE & WHITE BALL, Dorchester Hotel, London, W.1, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Dancing to Van Straten and Edmundo Ros. Tickets: 2½ guineas, available from R. J. Friedmann, J.N.F., 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUSEum 6111, and all London J.N.F. Commissions and Organisers.

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East				Dr. H. G. Braham, Portland House, Lindley	2	12 0
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Mr. Grycman, 66 Dollis Hill Lane	2	0	0	B. Hart, 35 Knowle Lane	2	2 0
Mr. Cohen, 124 Sunningfields Road	2	0	0	STOKE-ON-TRENT		
Mr. I. Goldberg, 14 Milverton Road	2	0	0	Mr. M. Myers, L.D.S., 39 Lichfield Street, Hanley	3	3 0
Mr. R. Seiden, 52a The Avenue	2	0	0	Mr. A. Viner, 1 Avenue Road, Shelton	3	3 0
DONCASTER				Mrs. Frazer, 143 Coulton Road, Hanley	3	3 0
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GLASGOW				Mr. A. Jacobs, 114 Hope Street, Hanley	2	2 0
Mrs. J. Ross, 54 Terregles Avenue, S.1	10	10	0	Mr. S. Singer, 274 Waterloo Road	2	2 0
Mr. N. Latter, 331 Albert Drive, S.1	4	6	6	Mr. P. Gold, Langton	2	2 0
Mr. F. Jacobs, "Holyrood," Laigh Road, Whitecraigs	2	12	0	Mr. J. Grossman, Avenue Road, Shelton	2	2 0
Mr. P. Jacobson, 7 Greenbank Avenue, Whitecraigs	2	12	0			

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